

LABOR CLARION

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A.F. of L. to Support Unions in Resisting Reductions in Wages

Labor's whole policy in dealing with the grave crisis caused by the Supreme Court N.R.A. decision was considered at a special meeting of the American Federation of Labor executive council which began in Washington on June 6.

Believed to be one of the most important meetings ever held by labor's executive board, the council sessions started as a national strike of bituminous miners confronted the nation and as labor walkouts loomed in almost every section as a result of employer attempts to smash standards set up under N.R.A. codes.

President Green of the A. F. of L., in calling the council meeting, said workers must now resort to their economic strength against exploitation, and pledged the full support of labor to workers who take strike action.

Decision "Stunning Blow"

"The decision of the Supreme Court must be interpreted as a severe and stunning blow to economic advancement and social justice progress," President Green said.

"The millions of unorganized workers who lack economic power and economic strength because of their unorganized condition will now be exploited as never before," he predicted. To cope with the situation, he said, the council "will consider not only the emergency created by the decision of the Supreme Court but in addition the fundamental principle involved, as well as the policy which should be originated and proposed as a remedy for just such a situation as has been proposed."

Many of the gains which workers had won under the N.R.A. have now been wiped out, labor's head said. The nation, he continued, now returns to child labor, sweatshop conditions, long hours, reduced pay and intolerable conditions of employment.

Wage Cuts Begin at Once

"Reports reaching the American Federation of Labor headquarters," said Green, "show that immediately following the decision of the Supreme Court employers of labor began reducing wages, increasing hours and resorting to the old policy of the survival of the fittest as practiced before inauguration of the 'new deal.'"

"Bituminous coal operators who were saved from financial ruin by the enactment of the National Recovery Act will now be driven again to the verge of bankruptcy, and the miners whose wage scales are now subject to attack will be forced into a nation-wide strike as a matter of sheer economic and social protection."

The appeal of the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, the manufacturers' associations, financial and special interests to maintain wages would carry no weight, President Green went on, adding that the greatest opposition to the act came from these groups.

"The American Federation of Labor," he stated, "is advising the officers and members of all affi-

liated organizations to resist to the utmost all attempts to lower wages and living standards. Deprived of the benefits of the National Recovery Act and its steadying and stabilizing influence, they must now resort to the use of their economic strength. They will be encouraged and supported in the use of this economic strength as a protecting force against oppression, exploitation and reduced living standards.

"The need of the moment is to reconstruct and repair the damage which has been done as a result of the decision of the Supreme Court in so far as it is possible to do so," he said.

To Press Legislative Program

"Labor will press for the enactment of the Wagner disputes bill, the thirty-hour work-week bill, the Guffey coal bill and social security legislation; but the fundamental principle involved in the decision of the Supreme Court is a question which must be and will be considered not only by the American Federation of Labor but by the masses of the people generally. This involves the exercise of the power of the Supreme Court to declare laws enacted by Congress as unconstitutional."

Nation to Brook No Backward Step In Present Crisis

By WILLIAM GREEN

(A message prepared by Mr. Green for Chester M. Wright's radio broadcast.)

The President has done all he could have done at this time. The Supreme Court laid down lines which he had to follow, up to this point. But labor does not expect inaction henceforth. Labor expects action. If industry is to go back to its former savagery, then nothing can stop a new sweep of unemployment, reduced purchasing power among the employed and a new depth of misery generally. That the country will not and cannot stand.

Our executive council met in an effort to produce some helpful program, in a spirit of promoting the general good. America is at a crossroads, facing perhaps the most critical days in all its history.

We do not believe America wants to sink back. We know organized labor does not. Our hope lies in pushing forward, if not by one road then by another. Meanwhile the word to all organized labor is to hold the lines everywhere and to organize with unprecedented energy. America calls upon labor for a great service in preserving standards and labor must acquit itself heroically.

Constitutional Laws Will Be Drawn Up to Protect Labor Rights

By CHARLTON OGBURN

General Counsel, American Federation of Labor

[Radio broadcast from Washington over Station WEVD, New York, as part of a labor symposium under the direction of Chester M. Wright—a part of the "University of the Air."]

Two recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States—one holding the N.R.A. codes unconstitutional and the other holding the railway retirement act unconstitutional on the ground, among others, that social welfare was no concern of the Congress—bring the workers and the government face to face with a most serious problem in the necessarily expanding role of government in labor matters.

The state's sanction to combinations of capital into large corporations, and mergers of those corporations into huge holding companies, some with assets in excess of two billions of dollars, the alliance of these employing concerns into trade associations and chambers of commerce, have placed employees, who rely on individual bargaining, completely at the mercy of their employers. Capital's right to combine under the sanction of law must be balanced with the government's protection to labor in its right to organize against being compelled to work unduly long hours and accept sweatshop wages.

Court's Action Was Foreseen

Forseeing a year ago the possibility that the Supreme Court might declare the N.R.A. unconstitutional, we began work on a bill based on another theory. This bill is ready and we feel sure that it is legally and constitutionally sound. This bill, however, was held in reserve in view of the pledged support which labor had given to the extension of the N.R.A. With the N.R.A. now declared unconstitutional, this new bill is now being brought to the attention of our friends in the Senate and the House for their consideration.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the Schechter case, in our opinion, has no effect on the pending Wagner bill. The most important move for labor to make now is to demand enactment of the Wagner bill by the House. The Wagner bill, if enacted, will extend its benefits and protection in the right of collective bargaining to many millions of employees in steel, rubber, automobile and many other industries whose work affects the flow of interstate commerce, as has already been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Labor and the Government

The Recovery Act and Section 7-a will, now legally dead, have been of great value to labor. More than a million new members are now in the American Federation of Labor as a result of 7-a. Seven-a has brought the worker for the first time in contact with the federal government. He has come to feel that it is, in fact, his own government. It has made the worker politically conscious

(Continued on Page Two)

Asks Labor to Report Chiseling Employers

The N.R.A. Labor Advisory Board has asked labor organizations throughout the nation to promptly report any attempts by employers to lower wages or increase hours as set by N.R.A. codes.

Labor bodies are also asked to report all cases in which employers have hired child labor or discharged employees for union affiliation since the Supreme Court decision knocking out the National Industrial Recovery Act.

All Unions Notified

The request of the Labor Advisory Board, signed by A. Howard Myers, executive officer, went to all state federations of labor, central bodies, national and international unions, allied printing trades councils, building trades councils and many individual trade unions. The letter said:

"The compulsory enforcement of codes has been suspended as a result of the Supreme Court decision. Many employer organizations and individual employers have assured the President of their co-operation in complying with code standards. There are also indications that other employers are breaking down these standards.

Information Will Be Appreciated

"In order to consolidate as much of this information as possible, it is essential that labor organizations throughout the country observe and report cases where employers have lowered the conditions of labor since the decision of the Supreme Court. Accordingly, it will be appreciated if you will furnish us immediately any available information of cases where employers have reduced wages, increased hours, hired child labor, or discharged employees because of union affiliations since the suspension of the codes.

"All the information should be specific as pos-

sible, and contain all pertinent data. Please send this information to the Labor Advisory Board, N.R.A., Washington, D. C., and also keep us currently advised as to any future developments along this line."

Fear Resumption of Child Labor With Code Restrictions Removed

A firm belief that the decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring the N.R.A. unconstitutional means that many employers will resort to child labor as a source of business profit was expressed by the National Child Labor Committee in New York.

"It is unthinkable," the committee said, "that child labor should be permitted to regain a foothold in American industry. Yet with the end of the N.R.A. codes the employment of children will again be legal in many states, in some even under 14 years.

"Moreover, with the removal of the present wage restriction it will again be profitable for unscrupulous employers to exploit low-paid children, and reputable employers will be forced to meet their competition."

The committee said efforts would be redoubled to obtain ratification of the child labor amendment to the federal Constitution, conferring on Congress the power to "limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age," which requires the approval of twelve or more states. But inasmuch as it would be early in 1937 before this objective could be obtained the committee said "in the meantime it is to be hoped some constitutional method will be found for continuing until that time the protection afforded children by means of the codes," adding:

"Previous experience shows that children flock back to industry as soon as legal restrictions are lowered."

GOLD MINERS STRIKE

Pickets patrolled the seven main entrances to the Alaska-Juneau gold mine at Juneau, Alaska, following a strike of 1000 workers whose demands for higher wages and union recognition were rejected by the operating company.

Constitutional Labor Laws

(Continued from Page One)

and the worker will in the future send men to the Senate and to the House who will represent his interests and not the interests of his enemies.

A way must be found to make federal legislation on social security, on collective bargaining, on maximum hours and minimum wages constitutional and enforceable, and that way will be found. We are in this fight to the finish—in fact, we have just begun the fight.

My advice in this crucial situation to everyone is to sit tight.

Norris Would Limit Power of Judiciary

The power of the courts to hold laws unconstitutional last week prompted Senator George Norris to describe American government as "a government by injunction."

Senator Norris thinks the courts should not be able to invalidate legislation. But the Republican independent from Nebraska doesn't believe anything can be done about a constitutional amendment to change the situation in this Congress.

"This is the only civilized country in the world," Norris said in an interview, "in which a law passed by the parliament and approved by the executive can be overruled by a supreme court.

"I'm not criticizing the court in any of the decisions it has made, but it does illustrate that we are a government by injunction.

"Any district judge can issue an injunction and prevent the enforcement of any law. This can hold up a law until the case long afterwards reaches the Supreme Court. If we are going to continue with a system by which the courts can declare laws unconstitutional, there ought to be a way by which decisions could be rendered by the Supreme Court in a very short time."

Norris said his first preference would be for a constitutional amendment taking away from the courts all power to hold any law unconstitutional.

"Someone must have the final word," he said, "but when a court denies, there is no remedy. When Congress acts, there always is a chance for amendment."

Sunday Shows Are Frowned Upon By Actors' Equity Association

Frank Gillmore, president of the Actors' Equity Association, announced that the Association members in New York City cast 152 votes for flat refusal to play on Sundays and 152 votes for acceptance for one year on condition that actors were paid double wages for each Sunday performance. The tie vote was interpreted to mean that Sunday shows on the legitimate stage in New York City appeared to be a dead issue.

The law permitting Sunday performances was enacted by the recent session of the state legislature.

The Sunday-show question must still be put to a national referendum of Equity members, but producers almost unanimously agreed the double pay demanded would make it impossible to finance Sunday shows profitably. Gillmore said that if the producers expected to make a lot of money out of Sunday shows "the actors ought to share in it."

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Labor Day Committee Makes Much Progress

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the General Labor Day Committee on Saturday evening last was marked by the transaction of much business relative to the coming celebration of labor's holiday, by many suggestions which will be found valuable to the committee, and by some inspiring talks by delegates.

Chairman Edward D. Vandeleur called the meeting to order at 8 o'clock, and James B. Gallagher was appointed vice-chairman pro tem. The minutes of the previous meeting were approved, and delegates from the following unions were seated:

New Delegates Seated

Automobile Mechanics—Nels Kofad, Obie Borjan, Roy Atkinson, L. H. Stebbins and Don McGee; Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Auxiliary—Bertha Del Carlo, Tina Fugazi, Mabel Sutton, Mary McKay and Mary Wallace; Chauffeurs No. 265—A. Costa, A. Elston, G. Kelly, J. McManus, and J. Sutton; Filling Station Employees No. 19570—A. DeLisle, D. McKenzie, W. E. Weber, J. Sestak, A. M. Bayer and D. Lee; Firemen and Oilers No. 86—James Coulsting, Denis Foley and John Shea; Furniture Handlers No. 1—H. Schroeder, J. S. Schinkel, L. Koonce, P. Genzken and T. Marrin; Janitors No. 9—A. Lorenzetti, Or. Mohn, James L. Butler, Joe Lynch and John McClure; Laundry Workers No. 26—Minnie Korts, Emma O'Keefe, Nellie Victor, Tillie Clifford and May Quirk; Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Walter Cowan, Arthur Watson, Herman Dreschler, Rolland Miller, Al Mason and Anton Braun; Refinery Workers—H. Kramer, P. Minitti, F. Kier, M. Castro and A. Woodland; Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—John Glockle, Edward Doyle, Fred Weyler, Al Easton and John Leary; Sprinkler Fitters No. 663—G. Stubbles, R. E. Oliver, A. Lundroth, O. Hegland and H. Chess; Street Car Men Division 1004—William E. Thompson, A. H. Ward, W. C. Pennington, F. J. Hagan, Edward Drake and Jack E. Anderson; Theatrical Stage Employees—Elmer Langmaid, Oscar Radloff, Hugh Smith, A. J. Theall and Cecil Thomas; Upholsterers No. 28—S. S. King, M. L. Harris, M. Smith, William Stevens, G. L. Cleveland and William Smith; United Laborers No. 261—James E. Poterfield, Paul Keith, J. Williams, E. Schweida and F. Cavender; Waiters No. 30—A. A. Moore, Harvey Towne, William Walsh, John McKelvey and J. D. Kirkpatrick; Junior Union No. 180 (boys)—William H. Urmy, Jr., Edward Vandeleur, Edward Casey, James Costello and Lea Phillips; Girls' Junior Union—Miriam McManus, Florence McDonald, June Sutton, Jeam Murphy and Annie Collins.

Reports of Unions

Cooks' Union No. 44 reported that men not working will parade. District Council of Painters will parade; have engaged their band. The following Unions have voted to parade: Electrical Workers No. 6, Firemen and Oilers, Gas Appliance and

Stove Fitters, Hoisting Engineers, Letter Carriers, Motion Picture Projectionists, Street Car Men, Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, Tile Setters, United Laborers, Window Cleaners. Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters and the Window Cleaners have voted to fine members not showing up for the parade. The following unions have not yet taken action, and would like to be visited by the visiting committee at their next meeting: Butchers No. 508, Jewelry Workers, Distillery Workers, Dressmakers. Teamsters No. 85 has not yet taken action, but no doubt will vote to parade and engage two bands. Furniture Workers and Cap Makers have recently organized and will take part in the parade.

The chair appointed the following chairmen of committees, committees to be completed later: Committee to Visit Unions, Walter Cowan of Miscellaneous No. 110; Music Committee, Philip Sapiro; Float Committee, James McKnight, also Hugo Ernst; Committee on Uniforms, Nellie Casey of United Garment Workers 131; Committee on Decorations, George Ward; Entertainment Committee, J. J. Sutton and William Casey.

Unions Urged to Send Delegates

The secretary was instructed to issue an invitation to central bodies in the Bay region to go on record to participate in the San Francisco parade and celebration on Labor Day, and to enlist the co-operation of their respective unions.

A circular letter was ordered to be issued to the San Francisco unions, requesting those that have not already done so to appoint five delegates additional to the one appointed by the central body for the purpose of keeping in touch with the General Labor Day Committee, by attending the meetings and communicating the arrangements made by that committee to the local union and to secure its co-operation in perfecting the plans for the great demonstration and parade on Labor Day.

General Discussion

A general discussion took place in which a great number of the delegates took part. Delegate Hugo Ernst suggested that a float be made to represent the aspirations of organized labor and emblematic of labor and its functions in society. The chairman appointed him a member of the float committee to present his idea to that committee. Delegate Finkenbinder made suggestions as to the arrangements of the grandstand. Delegate Watson made suggestions as to management of automobiles and control of same in the parade.

Delegates John A. O'Connell, William H. Urmy, Lively and Michael Casey made inspiring talks which contributed to the manifestly growing enthusiasm among the delegates and the unions for the success of this year's parade and celebration of Labor Day, which promises to be the greatest in local history.

Committee adjourned at 9:30 p. m. to meet again two weeks from date, Saturday evening, June 22, at 8:15 o'clock.

Green Urges Passage Of Labor Legislation

The progress of social justice in the United States was temporarily blocked by the decision of the Supreme Court holding the N.R.A. in violation of the federal Constitution and denying the authority of Congress to regulate hours and wages for millions of working men and women employed in industries engaged in intrastate commerce.

This was asserted by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in the call which he issued for a special meeting of the executive council of the Federation to consider the vital questions in the lives of American workers which the decision involves.

The court's decree, Green said, would result in subjecting millions of unorganized working men and women to ruthless exploitation, and subversive employers would interpret the judicial edict as giving them a free hand to reimpose child labor, the sweatshop system, long hours, low wages and intolerable working conditions.

As a partial remedy to meet the crisis caused by the action of the nine members of the Supreme Court in vetoing a law enacted by the Congress of the United States and signed by the President, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, the head of the A. F. of L. urged the prompt passage of the Wagner-Connery labor disputes bill, the Black-Connery thirty-hour-week bill, the Guffey coal stabilization bill, and the social security bill.

Increased means and increased leisure are the two civilizers of man.—Disraeli.

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Editor and Manager



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Single copies.....	.05

Change of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the postoffice at San Francisco, California, under the act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1935

How to Assist Recovery

Now that N.R.A. has been declared invalid, and there is danger of losing the moderate advantage to labor and industry achieved under the protecting wings of the "blue eagle," there is a disposition on the part of business interests to endeavor to salvage its benefits by means of voluntary action by employers.

It is a worthy movement, and should receive the support and encouragement of all classes of citizens. If N.R.A. has wrought no other reform, at least it has brought a realization of the fact that prosperity can not be brought about by any other means than by making the workers of the country prosperous.

A group of San Francisco business associations has been running advertisements in the daily newspapers calling for co-operation on the part of the general community to continue the N.R.A. principles by patronizing those merchants who believe in "decent wages, decent working hours, decent trade practices and decent advertising." Under the caption, "Are You Better Off Today than You Were Two Years Ago?" the advertisement continues:

"Remember the chaotic, uncertain, terrifying existence of two or three years ago? Remember how people were being 'laid off' by thousands? How none knew when he (or she) came to work in the morning whether he would have a job by night? Remember the 'pay cuts' that came, one after another, with sickening regularity?

"As more and more employees were laid off, business became worse! As business became worse, more and more employees were laid off! As this vicious cycle continued, employees who did remain on the job had to work longer hours for less pay—and like it!

"Who wants to go back to those 'good (?)' old days? Nobody!

"We believe you will agree that, by and large, conditions today are much better than they were two years ago.

"If you do, we believe you'll further agree that the principles which brought about this improvement should be continued."

The above admonitions to purchasers and consumers of merchandise are in line with good trade union practice. The Labor Clarion will go a step farther, however, and suggest that San Franciscans will help fair employers and assist in bringing about business recovery much sooner if they will buy union-labeled goods and merchandise wherever possible. This will insure that in the manufacture of such products union wages are being paid and union hours and conditions are being observed. The suggestion is commended not only to union members but to all citizens who desire a return of "good times."

Patriotism and Unionism

"Truth in advertising" is always commendable. But when in times like these a business concern pays out good money to show up hypocrisy and to preach a sermon on patriotism it is more than commendable—it is a display of good citizenship.

Besides its display of good Americanism, however, the Crane Coffee Shop, at 237 Powell street, also believes in trade unionism; and it is not a selfish brand of unionism, either. For, besides asking the public to patronize the Crane Coffee Shop, it adds, "or any other A. F. of L. union shop, thereby helping to retain the decent American standard of living our employees are entitled to."

The key line of the advertisement is "Beware of Fake Patriots," and the text is as follows:

"In the name of Americanism some of our employers of labor were doing everything in their power to destroy the N.R.A.

"Now that the Supreme Court has declared the N.R.A. unconstitutional, these same employers are the first to exclaim that they will not cut wages or increase hours of labor, unless it becomes necessary to do so."

Under the sub-heading, "The Truth," the ad continues:

"The reason they fought our President's program was exactly the opposite of what they now claim to be their intentions. They were afraid that the President's program, particularly through the N.R.A., was going to increase wages and shorten hours, and possibly lessen profits to these self-styled 'super-patriots.'

"Therefore you will note that though they accepted the benefits of the N.R.A. these flag-waving patriots fought with all the power at their command Section 7-a of the N.R.A. which guaranteed labor the right to organize and demand a decent American wage and decent American conditions and hours of labor. Which in the final analysis is the only real way of increasing mass purchasing power, and bringing back real prosperity to all of us, including these selfish, greedy 100 per cent patriots.

"Patriotism or Americanism by flag-waving or noise alone is false. Deeds should be the barometer.

"The Crane Coffee Shop is a 100 per cent A. F. of L. unionized labor shop. Wages are on the average double the N.R.A. code minimum."

The Labor Clarion is glad of the opportunity to accord recognition to the Crane Coffee Shop, even at the risk of being accused of giving it free advertising.

What Went Before Relief

The Federal Emergency Relief Administration has made another of its thought-provoking studies of relief matters. They show that going on relief is not a matter of a day or even of a depression. It is the culmination of years of insufficient and irregular earnings.

Studies were made of rural workers, not farm owners or operators, in forty-seven counties of nineteen states. Relief households to the number of 5600 were studied, and 11,000 non-relief households. In practically every case the earnings of the head of the family were carried back to 1928 and in a large proportion of cases to 1923.

"Persons in these groups now on relief in rural sections," says the report, "have had lower cash earnings and a higher unemployment rate than their non-relief neighbors for at least ten years. Their present plight is the cumulative effect of economic causes reaching back of the depression period."

The facts bear out this grim summary. Heads of families on relief reported earnings in October, 1928, averaging only \$73 a month. Heads of families of the same group who had not been compelled to seek relief reported earnings in October,

1928, of \$100 a month. Back five years farther, men now on relief had averaged \$80 a month in 1928, and those not now on relief averaged \$111.

Other figures show that the relief families had suffered more from unemployment than the families not now on relief, and—a sign of unstable work—had moved oftener. And it should not be overlooked that in the five years from 1923 to 1928 rural wages, low at the start, were dropping from 6 to 8 per cent.

"Ten years of economic insecurity lie behind non-farming rural households on relief," says the F.E.R.A. report. "If correctives are to be applied they must embody fundamentals not always considered in emergency relief measures."

Argument for Inheritance Tax

The register of wills at Pittsburgh, Pa., announced that, exclusive of real estate, the estate of the late R. B. Mellon, brother of Andrew Mellon, is valued at \$21,615,170.15. The bulk of the fortune, \$21,235,091.76, is in stocks and the rest in bonds, mortgages, notes and cash.

This means that for generations to come Mellon's heirs will be entitled to live in idleness on dividends and interest from the estate.

Under the federal inheritance tax proposal endorsed by the American Federation of Labor a large portion of the Mellon estate would be taken by the government and used to promote the general welfare of the people.

The French labor movement resisted with all its strength the request of Premier Flandin for dictatorial powers. This action on the part of the French trade unionists has been an important factor in the collapse of the French cabinet.

Former Governor Winant on sailing from New York to take up his duties at the International Labor Office in Geneva issued the following statement: "Someone said that we could never have peace without social security. It is equally true we can never have social security without peace."

"According to one estimate, the burden of a sales tax that includes food is sixty times heavier on each dollar of the worker's wages than on each dollar of the multi-millionaire's income," says the Madison, Wis., "Capital Times," and "Labor" adds: "That explains why super-rich men, like Mr. Hearst, are constantly clamoring for a sales tax."

The Kellogg Company of Battle Creek, Mich., will continue present wage scales and division of the work-day into four six-hour shifts, according to W. K. Kellogg, president of the company. "We have found this policy of shorter hours and higher wages beneficial to our employees and the company," he said. "It has also enabled us to employ nearly 25 per cent more workers."

Members of the Newspaper Guild are rapidly acquiring the trade-union viewpoint. At the recent convention of the organization at Cleveland Vice-President Robert M. Buck told the delegates that "no labor law that we know of, be it Section 7-a or any other, is going to reach a publisher unless we force its enforcement with something more than a polite 'pretty please.'" The answer is, "organize."

In view of the "anti-worker attitude of the German government in suppressing the trade unions, labor and socialist political organizations and the workers' sports associations," the executive committee of the National Sports' Association, meeting in London, has instituted a boycott against the Berlin Olympiad of 1936. Workers' sports associations are asked to refuse to compete in the great international meet, or to assist in any way, either directly or indirectly.

Comment and Criticism

I. L. N. S.

Donald Richberg will have many things to rise up and haunt him as he contemplates the wreck of N.R.A.

First will be his drafting, or his part in drafting, the bill which became N.I.R.A.; second will be his decision in the automobile case; third will be his decision in the Jennings case; fourth will be his selection of the Schechter case as the one on which to "risk all" in the Supreme Court.

There will be others, of course, including his general policy which forced his break with Johnson and which led in a steady trend toward the collapse of N.R.A.

It had lost its momentum long before the Supreme Court, in language more vigorous than any court is accustomed to use, blasted the structure right off its foundation—or blasted the foundation from under the structure, as you choose.

* * *

Here are a couple of side observations having to do with the crash:

Homer S. Cummings, United States attorney general, is in supreme command of the government's legal forces in prosecution and defense. Yet Mr. Cummings has escaped criticism without a scratch in connection with the wreck of N.R.A. Ordinarily Cummings would have had to shoulder at least half the blame, but he has managed to keep out of the picture. Some are saying that is about the most adroit thing that has been done in the whole show.

The other interesting thing is that the morning after the smash, when everyone else was still struck dumb, Hugh Johnson began talking straight from the shoulder—not scared, not wailing at the wall. He stood up and fought back—and made money out of it, too, for he is now a highly paid writer.

* * *

Johnson calls the wage cutters of today "greasy buzzards," and that's a good name.

When union men call names they are told they mustn't use harsh words. No labor man ever used more picturesque language than Johnson uses. "Greasy buzzards" among business men are just about the equivalent of scabs among workers.

And there are plenty of them! They began their dirty work before the corpse of N.R.A. was cold. And they kept it up. There were firms that even ordered workers to repay wage increases that had been ordered by N.R.A.

Talk about honor and honesty in the world of business! What honor! What honesty!

To those among business men who have tried to stem the dirty tide of their heathenish fellows, all honor. But, without overwhelming pressure, the tide of dirt will flow on, with the buzzards picking the bones of labor along the way.

* * *

As for the Supreme Court, all need to speak softly of courts has gone. Men who five years ago would not have been caught criticizing the court in a whisper today shout forth their opinions of an institution so all-high and so sanctified that it can sweep away the will of the people and be proof against criticism for so doing.

These are, after all, perhaps extremely healthy days. If we go backward from here it will be because people do not assert themselves. If we go forward from here it will be because there is such determination that no obstacle and no hostile force can block the way.

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WHITNEY AGAIN HEADS TRAINMEN

A. F. Whitney was re-elected president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen in convention at Cleveland, Ohio.

A SPLENDID APPOINTMENT

Parker S. Maddux, president of the San Francisco Bank, was sworn in last week as a member of the Board of Park Commissioners, to succeed Dr. John Gallwey, who resigned recently because of uncertain health.

IL DUCE AND THE MUNITIONEERS

Despite the tragic aspects of the approaching war between Italy and Abyssinia, there is an amusing phase in the howl emitted by Dictator Mussolini because the Africans have been buying and other countries have been selling munitions.

What did the Duce expect munitioneers to do? They make man-killing machines for sale; they sell them for profit. Whether he knows it or not, profit is the all-compelling motive.

Germany is shipping machine guns, rifles, cartridges and chemicals for gas bombs to Abyssinia. A number of Junker airplanes have been shipped and safely delivered.

Italy is taking all this very hard. The "Giornale d'Italy" has an editorial bitterly assailing the German "cannon merchants." All of which would be funny if it were not for the shadow of death hanging over hundreds of thousands of boys, all for the same motive—profits.—I. L. N. S.

Equality of Rights

CHESTER ROWELL

It is indeed true that if Section 7-a of the N.I.R.A. is abrogated and the Wagner bill is not substituted there will unquestionably be strikes, not for wages and hours—these can always be arbitrated—but for "recognition." That is the one question which both sides habitually refuse to arbitrate.

But it does not at all follow either that "recognition" will be generally refused. . . .

Employers themselves can avoid such conflicts by recognizing and dealing with unions which keep their bargains and withdrawing relations with those which do not keep them. After all, why should not working people be dealt with through organizations and representatives of their own choice? Employers are. And why should employers exercise any more authority over what organizations the workers shall form, or whom they shall choose as their representatives, than workers do over the same questions as applied to employers? Equality of bargaining rights is the only basis of fair practice.

The finest words of a salesman can't tell you as much as a union label can.

Senate Cloture Rule

The filibuster conducted by Senator Austin of Vermont against the bill to strengthen the Tennessee Valley Authority brought the threat of invoking the Senate cloture rule by Senator Norris of Nebraska, sponsor of the bill.

This condition once more focused attention on the traditional right of freedom of discussion which has long been the practice in the United States Senate.

The Senate cloture rule is seldom used. It was adopted a number of years ago to prevent prolonged filibusters which had frequently resulted in senators occupying the floor for a number of days, reading from various books for no other reason than to postpone action on certain measures to the point where the Senate would be completely worn out.

To meet these filibustering adventures the Senate adopted the cloture rule, which provides that if sixteen senators sign a petition and two-thirds of those voting approve, debate is limited to one hour for each senator until a vote on the measure is reached. The threat to impose the rule usually cuts short long-winded speeches.

In the House of Representatives, on the contrary, there is no freedom of discussion when the majority makes up its mind to jam legislation through without either argument or criticism. To accomplish this repression the Rules Committee reports a rule which specifically limits not only the time allotted for general debate but also restricts drastically the amendments that may be offered, oftentimes limiting proposed amendments to members of the committee which reports the bill.



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Philadelphia Labor Plans Strike Action

Philadelphia labor stands ready to fight to the utmost any attempts at wage-cutting and lengthening of hours as a result of the Supreme Court N.R.A. decision.

Meeting at the call of the Central Labor Union, representatives of 400 local unions, with a membership of 200,000, moved for the appointment of a "strategy committee" to co-ordinate labor's attack whenever any infringement of former N.R.A. code conditions is found, and also to create a strike fund to finance walkouts.

The labor meeting approved by unanimous vote enactment of the thirty-hour week bill, the Wagner labor disputes bill and amendments of federal and state constitutions "to allow the widest latitude possible in enactment of social legislation."

Threat of a general strike in five states against the P.W.A. building program was voiced by Norman Bilumberg, secretary of the Building Trades Council.

He charged that wages planned on public construction were from 20 to 30 per cent under prevailing wages and would be an incentive to private employers to reduce pay.

Will Not Allow Relief Agencies To Debase Standards of Living

Although jobless persons receiving relief who decline work without good reason will be reported to the relief agencies, the public employment services of New York State and the relief administration will not be used to lower living standards or otherwise invade well-known principles of labor organizations, Elmer F. Andrews, State Industrial Commissioner, announced in a statement issued through the State Labor Department at Albany.

No report will be made, Andrews said, of employable persons who refuse work which requires them to join a company union, or endangers their membership in labor organizations, or where a

strike is in progress, or if the employment is at an unreasonable distance from their homes, or if wages, hours and conditions of work are unfavorable.

Andrews pointed out that "by adherence to this policy the public employment services will avoid any possibility of serving as an instrument in depressing wages and conditions of work."

He stressed his belief that the state and public employment services could only function effectively when supported by public confidence "based upon a clear understanding of the fact that the interests of both workers and employers will be safeguarded."

In order to overcome the disinclination on the part of some recipients of relief to take work at the prevailing rates on public projects through fear that no further relief would be extended at the end of the job or would only be resumed after a long delay and reinvestigation, the statement said that hereafter "upon the termination of temporary jobs accepted by the workers on relief their re-entry to a relief status will be speeded."

NEW SEQUOIA-GRANT PARK HIGHWAY

Motorists will be given access to another region of impressive mountain scenery with the dedication and opening of the last remaining link of the Generals Highway, connecting Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, on Sunday, June 23, according to the touring bureau of the California State Automobile Association. Ceremonies will be held from 12:45 to 1:30 p. m. at the Stoney Creek camp ground, about midway on the new road, according to an announcement by Colonel John R. White, superintendent of the two parks.

Colt's Arms Strike Ends

The thirteen weeks' strike of workers at the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Company plant at Hartford, Conn., was ended June 4 through efforts of the newly created State Board of Mediation and Arbitration.

The strike was called when union officials accused the company of failing to recognize the shop council as the exclusive bargaining agency of employees, under Section 7-a.

Decision to terminate the walkout came after a closed meeting of strikers.

The company was said to have agreed to re-employ the men, except those found guilty of participating in disturbances.

Mine Superintendent Assaults Union Man

Another incident which has added to the bitterness engendered among the striking miners at Jackson, Amador County, occurred last Saturday, when Alexander Ross, superintendent of the Argonaut mine, assaulted Carl Estey of Sacramento, who had served Ross with a summons to appear in court as one of the "vigilantes" who had interfered with the peaceful picketing of the mines by union members.

Estey, employed by the union, had served 100 of the summonses when the assault occurred. Six hundred members of the so-called "Amador Protective League" have been cited to appear in court June 17, when Attorney A. J. Harder of Sacramento will plead for a permanent injunction against the enforcement of an ordinance of Amador County which restricts picketing.

J. L. R. Marsh, secretary of the Sacramento Federal Trades Council, said he would ask Amador County officials for a battery warrant against Alexander, who allegedly assaulted Estey.

Culinary Workers in Portland Win Pay Raise, Five-Day Week

Cooks, waiters, waitresses and bartenders belonging to the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance and Bartenders International League of America have obtained a five-day, forty-hour week and a 10 per cent increase in wages by a contract signed with employers at Portland, Ore. Jack Weinberger, international organizer, took an active part in the successful conclusion of the negotiations.

Ballyhoo Used to Exaggerate Increase in British Employment

The fall of 109,000 in the number of unemployed workers in Great Britain in March has been splashed by the newspapers as an item of the jubilee ballyhoo. It is a substantial drop. But its importance is exaggerated by ignoring the fact that there was a very heavy increase in unemployment in January, and that the decrease recorded in February and March has not brought unemployment back to the level at which it stood in December.

The total number of unemployed workers on the British registers on January 28 this year was 2,325,373. This was 239,558 more than in the preceding month. A fall of 39,910 was recorded on February 25, and a further fall of 109,000 in March. But this means that less than two-thirds of the loss sustained between December and January has been recovered between January and March.

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Labor's New Program

Labor will not assume a defeatist attitude in the face of the Supreme Court decision invalidating the N.R.A. and will press with all its power for enactment at the earliest possible moment of a new National Industrial Recovery Act.

This was the decision of the American Federation of Labor executive council, meeting in special emergency session in Washington to consider the crisis arising out of collapse of the N.R.A. The council is sponsoring a bill and will fight for its passage before Congress adjourns.

Direct issue was taken with President Roosevelt's plan for a skeleton N.R.A.

The council in strong terms urged the workers everywhere to meet the challenge offered by opponents of the N.R.A. by organizing under the A. F. of L. for militant battle for higher wages, shorter hours, social justice and improved conditions of employment. Workers were advised to fight all attempts to lower labor standards.

Declaring that "labor firmly believes that if the will of the people as expressed by Congress is made the supreme law of the land, the nation can find a solution for economic and social problems which are peculiar to each generation," the council urged labor leadership of a movement to amend the Constitution "so as to suit the needs of present day economic and social conditions."

To meet the crisis the council, in addition to mobilization of the toilers in unions, included the following in its program:

The enactment of a new and broad National Recovery Act to repair the damage done by the Supreme Court's decision.

The passage of the Wagner-Connery labor disputes bill, the Black-Connery thirty-hour-week bill, the Guffey coal stabilization bill and social security legislation.

Amendment of the federal Constitution, giving Congress authority to enact social and economic legislation, which was denied by the Supreme Court both in the decision destroying the N.R.A. and the decision invalidating the act providing a system of retirement pensions for railroad employees.

Pointing out that the workers can no longer rely upon N.R.A. codes for economic advancement, the executive council said "they must now rely upon their own organized economic strength. They can only develop that strength to its maximum capacity and service through the creation of a strong organization."

Voluntary Industrial Agreements

Are Not Worth Paper Written On

Wage slashes, return of child labor and a summer of strikes, turmoil and riot were predicted by General Hugh S. Johnson at Swampscott, Conn.

Speaking at the New England Bankers' convention, Johnson said the Supreme Court's decision against the N.R.A. "may have been the best thing that could have happened to us."

"Now we can see whether the country wants it

back or not," he continued. "If it doesn't, then the N.R.A. must go."

Concerning voluntary agreements by industrial leaders to uphold wage and hour standards, Johnson said:

"They are not worth the paper they are written on." But a new and better N.R.A. is coming, he predicted, "and we can then rid ourselves of the trouble we had under the old."

Colorful Bartenders' Charity Ball To Revive Old-Time San Francisco

Traditions and customs of old-time San Francisco are to be revived in all their colorful glory at the charity ball and frolic of the Bartenders' Union, Friday night, June 21, according to special features for the function announced by Dan P. Regan, secretary-treasurer of the mixologists' union.

Due to the great numbers of merrymakers, members and friends of the profession, and heads of organizations and associations expected to attend the June 21 festivities, the Bartenders' committee has announced a switch in the location of the charity ball and frolic from California Hall to the larger and more convenient Golden Gate ballroom, at Eddy and Jones streets.

Proceeds of the function will be turned into the sick, relief and death benefit funds of the Bartenders' Benevolent Association.

The atmosphere of a European beer garden will prevail, with scores of tables set encircling the dance oval, and strolling singers and musicians entertaining the guests.

Unjust Cigarette Tax

By CHESTER M. WRIGHT

The rich man's Corona Corona pays a higher tax per thousand than the poor man's nickle cigar. Why not the same with cigarettes?

The rich man's income pays a higher tax than the poor man's wage.

The million-dollar estate pays a higher tax than the worker's house and lot.

A railroad isn't taxed on the number of cars it has, but on the value.

But the dime cigarette—the poor man's smoke—is taxed for the same amount paid by the trust's fifteen-centers. That is not equity.

Unless that tax can be changed, so that it is in proportion to price, the dime cigarette must die and the finish is but a question of time—not much time, either.

Unless that tax can be changed—equalized—it is only a question of time before the union men and women who make the dime cigarettes lose their jobs.

Write Chairman Doughton and write your own congressman, urging his immediate and energetic help in this great battle for justice.

Greetings From Japan

Presenting a spectacle unprecedented in the annals of the Seattle Central Labor Council, says the "Labor News" of that city, its delegates and a large audience on the floor as well as the gallery listened respectfully and attentively to the strange utterance of the Japanese language as delivered by Mr. Kato, representative of the Japanese trade union movement, and most ably interpreted by a Japanese, a professor at the University of Washington.

Among the statements of the Japanese labor leader were the following:

"I want to speak to you in the language of the workers, and eliminate the language of the diplomats. . . . My mission is to seek the accomplishment of a handshake between the workers of America and the workers of Japan. . . . My hope is to unite the workers throughout the world to combat the constant threat of conflict among nations. . . . I have come to the conclusion that our immediate concern is to create a friendly feeling between our two countries to keep the Pacific as its name implies."

WESTERN SAFETY CONFERENCE

The Western Safety Conference, called by Governor Merriam, will meet in San Francisco on June 11, 12 and 13. On Monday, June 10, the San Francisco Junior Chamber of Commerce, in co-operation with the Western Safety Conference, staged a safety parade and demonstration showing safe and unsafe driving, fire fighting, safe practices in industry, and safety furnished through the police department. Speakers who are nationally known for their thorough understanding of this subject came from New York, Washington, D. C., and other parts of the country.

UNIVERSITY TEACHERS ORGANIZE

According to a Seattle dispatch, about sixty members of the University of Washington faculty have formed a teachers' union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. It is part of the American Federation of Teachers.

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Run o' the Hook

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 will assemble in regular monthly meeting at 1 p. m., Sunday, June 16, in Convention Hall, Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth street, corner of Capp, when officers elected May 22 to serve during the ensuing two-year term will be installed. Among other important matters to be considered will be the plan outlined by the executive committee looking to an aggressive campaign against the Curtis Publishing Company of Philadelphia, publisher of the "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal" and the "Country Gentleman." The Curtis Company has hurled one of its characteristic challenges at all bona fide printing trades unions. Its deft has been met and the struggle is on in earnest. It is now time for every trades unionist, and particularly every printing trades unionist, to step into the fray and carry the fight into the enemy's camp. The call is sounded. The engagement is on. So, let it again be demonstrated that the Typographical Union is an organization of strength and capable of protecting itself when its citadel is assaulted.

The membership of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 is lamenting the loss of another of its veteran affiliates, Arthur R. Noyes, who passed away at his home in Santa Cruz Monday, June 10, when he succumbed to an attack of pneumonia. Arthur Noyes was a native Californian, having been born at Half Moon Bay sixty-five years ago. For twenty-six years prior to its merger with the "Call-Post" he was employed on the "Bulletin." He was a composing room attache of the Pacific Coast edition of the "Wall Street Journal" for three years preceding his retirement from the trade in 1933. He formerly resided in Mill Valley, but about two years ago established a residence in Santa Cruz, where he spent many happy days experimenting in the development of rare and beautiful flowers. He had great success in the growing of dahlias, and pointed with pride to a number of trophies he had won at various dahlia exhibits. He was especially proud of his garden of gladioli, and found great pleasure in showing his friends what he had achieved in their cultivation. "Cappy" Noyes, as he was affectionately called by his intimates, was versatile. He was not only exceptionally clever in all departments of a composing room; he was skilled with the brush and paint, and was the recipient of many compliments from competent critics on the worth of many murals and etchings, the product of his own hand, which adorned his home in the seaside town. Mr. Noyes, a member of Sea Point Parlor, N. S. G. W., exemplified in every way the life he loved and lived. Because of his fine character, it was easy for him to not only gain but hold the friendship of all whom he contacted. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Cora B. Noyes, and a brother, Charles M. Noyes, assistant vice-president, Bank of America, Los Angeles. Funeral services for Mr. Noyes were held in a San Francisco mortuary chapel last Wednesday. Interment of his remains was in Olivet Memorial Park.

William S. Darrow, secretary of San Jose Typographical Union No. 231, collapsed in a San Jose downtown street at 4 o'clock p. m. last Friday and succumbed to a heart attack while en route to a hospital. Mr. Darrow, born in Durango, Colo., in 1882, was reared to young manhood in Pueblo,

where he learned the printer's trade. Shortly after he became a journeyman he started on a tour of the Southwest and West, coming to the Pacific Coast more than twenty-five years ago. Mr. Darrow was a composing room employee of the San Francisco "Call" when that paper was a morning publication. He had been on the mechanical staff of the San Jose "Mercury-Herald" for the last nineteen years. Mr. Darrow was active in printing trades organizations in California. Besides being secretary of San Jose Typographical Union he was president of the California Conference of Typographical Unions and past president of the California Conference of Allied Printing Trades, in the organizing of which he took a prominent part. Mr. Darrow's widow, Mrs. Martha Darrow, is the only survivor of his immediate family. To her the sympathy of a legion of printing craftsmen and their auxiliaries on the Pacific Slope is extended. Mr. Darrow's funeral, held in San Jose last Monday, was largely attended. Recognition of the services he had given those in whose behalf he labored and the high esteem in which he was held were evidenced in the number and beauty of the floral tributes which literally concealed his bier.

Dennis Stillwell of the "Call-Bulletin" chapel, accompanied by his wife and son, left San Francisco today on a three weeks' automobile tour of the West and Southwest. Albuquerque, N. M., Mr. Stillwell's former place of residence, and Colorado Springs, Colo., are included in their itinerary. On his return Mr. Stillwell will begin his third term as a member of the union's auditing committee.

Clifford P. Anderson, member of Typographical Union No. 21, is circularizing his clientele and friends with a printed folder typical of his consummate skill as an up-to-date craftsman informing them of the change of location of his place of business from 545 Sansome street to the second floor of 345 Battery street, where he "will be happy to welcome your visit and inspection at your earliest convenience."

Will G. Zoeller, for many years one of the firm of the Associated Typesetting Company, 447 Sansome street, is reported to be seriously ill at his home, 222 Ashton avenue. Sincere hope for his recovery is voiced daily by his multitude of friends.

Copies of the union's recently revised Constitution, By-Laws, General Laws and Rules of Order are available for distribution. A supply will be on hand for presentation to members who attend next Sunday's meeting of the union. Copies may also be obtained at the secretary's office, 16 First street.

Because of his wide reputation as an artistic printer, nothing but success is predicted for Wallace L. Kibbee, long-time member of the Typographical Union, who, with his son, has acquired and is operating a modern printing office at 500 Sansome street.

Call-Bulletins—by "Hoot"

Oliver Weakley was operated on last Monday and was progressing very favorably at last reports. It will be several weeks before he will be at his keyboard.

The merchants have called upon the public to refuse to patronize those stores which are not living up to the former N.R.A. code. We suggest that they publish a list of those stores and the public will do the rest.

Wouldn't it make you sore if, after pestering the sporting department for passes to the bicycle races and finally getting one, all passes were cancelled the final night?

Wish we had so much money that we could afford to burn up \$4000 because it was in the way.

Patronize the union label.

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The regular monthly meeting will be held in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple, Sunday, June 16.

From all accounts Munro Roberts, president of the M. T. D. U., no longer dominates the union of which he is a member, the St. Louis Mailers' Union. A "hot" contest was staged between the two factions of that union in their recent election for local officers, Roberts being defeated for president by Joseph Jud by a vote of 83 to 62. There was a time when the nomination of an M. T. D. U. officer as a candidate for an office in his union was equivalent to his certainty of being elected by an overwhelming majority. The defeat of Roberts for the presidency of his local union would appear to indicate M. T. D. U. officers, or one of them at least, as no longer being regarded as "peerless" leaders.

Abe Walstein of Terre Haute, Ind., and Lloyd Whitmer, secretary of Evansville (Ind.) Mailers' Union No. 78, visited I. T. U. headquarters on June 4 with the first signed (closed shop) contract for the Evansville, Ind., mailers. Their contract is a three-year agreement, carrying an average increase of \$7 for each man per week. The contract was approved by President Charles P. Howard. Suffice it to say, "Why an M. T. D. U.?"

All indications point to New Orleans (La.) Mailers' Union No. 77 being here to stay and increase in strength and membership. This was not a case of being left to shuffle for themselves, as was true of many M. T. D. U. unions—some 42, in fact—which eventually passed out of existence, M. T. D. U. officers displaying no concern for them. The New Orleans mailer scribe, in the "Typographical Journal" for June, writes in an appreciative tone of the valuable aid and assistance given the officers of that union by I. T. U. Representative Patterson, President John H. David of Typos No. 17, and President A. P. Harvey of the Central Trades and Labor Council in negotiating the contract with the newspapers of that city. It was the first time in many years the publishers have agreed to negotiate with the Mailers or the Typographical Union. Quite a contrast to "efforts" put forth by M. T. D. U. officers to organize mailers' unions. It also explodes the contention of M. T. D. U. officers that they, and not the executive council of the I. T. U., its representatives and printers in general, are the mailers' friends and supporters.

At a meeting of the Hospital and Institutional Employees' Union last Monday Michael J. Rowan was re-elected business agent for the ensuing year. This is taken as a mark of recognition of his services during the formation period of the comparatively young union, which has grown rapidly in membership as a result of his organization efforts.

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State Constitution

Provision for a constitutional convention by the voters of the state occasioned considerable interest on the part of California legislators, although the actual calling of the convention was deferred. A study made by the bureau of public administration of the University of California at the request of many members of the Legislature brought to light the fact that the state has had two constitutions, that the present instrument has been amended more than 200 times in the fifty-five years of its existence, and that it is the biggest and bulkiest constitution of any of the forty-eight states.

The present instrument, framed in 1879, was created in a period of great economic stress, such as the present. Business establishments were collapsing like tenpins. A long drought had gripped agriculture and the farmers had united in an agrarian revolt. The Workingmen's party was formed in San Francisco under the fiery Dennis Kearney, to force official reform. The Legislature passed the constitutional convention act under pressure of these influences, and the convention itself was enlivened by a bitter but losing fight for control on the part of the Kearney cohorts. The new constitution did not emerge as radical an instrument as was generally expected, although several important provisions were later nullified by the courts.

Since its adoption four unsuccessful attempts have been made to call a convention to simplify the instrument. But amendment was piled on amendment until the constitution bulked some 75,000 words, or 15,000 words more than the average Victorian novel.

The first constitution was framed in 1849, in the heat and clamor of the gold rush, and remained the organic law of the state for thirty years, or until a constitutional "new deal" was considered necessary.

BAKERS AND EMPLOYERS AGREE

Agreement on the method of arbitration of the controversy between the California Bakers' Association and Bakery Confectionery Workers' Union No. 24, which threatened to tie up the baking industry in San Francisco, was reached last week.

GAELIC FESTIVAL

Strenuous efforts are being put forth by the Knights of the Red Branch to complete the modernization of their hall at 1133 Mission street in time for their sixty-fifth annual ball, on July 13. Easily the outstanding affair in local Irish circles, this year it becomes significant as a very definite return of prosperity.

Electrical Workers' Strike Ends

By Terms of Temporary Agreement

Twenty-four hours after electrical workers of the Toledo Edison Company went on strike the walkout was ended under terms of a temporary settlement approved by vote of members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The settlement provided for negotiations on a 20 per cent wage increase.

Office workers of the company joined the strike, as did electrical workers in neighboring communities served by the Toledo Edison Company.

Electric service was provided from other cities during the strike, but several big industrial plants were closed down after the electricians walked out. The strike was a model for orderliness. Al-

though picket lines were established around the company's power plants and offices there were no incidents of violence. Strikers meticulously cared for the company's machinery.

Annual Picnic of Molders' Union Will Furnish Amusement for All

The Molders' Union expects a record-breaking crowd at its annual picnic, to be held Sunday, June 16, at Neptune Beach. A. T. Wynn, Thomas Rotell, John J. Field, James Hannon and John F. Metcalf head the various committees that have charge of arrangements. Frank Brown is secretary of the arrangements committee and Ed Sheroni will act as floor manager.

The committee reports that an excellent program has been arranged, which includes a bathing beauty contest, races and games for all, dancing, a special program for the children, which includes about everything that interests them, and a baseball game between teams from the Molders' and Boilermakers' unions.

Winners of the races and games will be awarded valuable trophies. Judge Michael J. Roche is the donor of a beautiful cup that will be awarded to the winning ball team.

Consumer's Great Loss

At a White House press conference Mrs. Roosevelt said elimination of the "blue eagle" symbol is "one of the greatest losses to the conscientious consumer" resulting from the Supreme Court's invalidation of N.R.A.

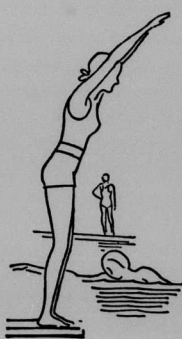
"You could be sure," she said, "when you bought a garment with a 'blue eagle' on it that it was made under good working conditions."

She predicted a renewed drive for ratification of the child labor amendment as a result of the decision.

"For the women of the country," she said, "it must have tremendously sharpened the interest in the child labor amendment. They will be stirred to the reality that the amendment is necessary if we are to do away with child labor permanently."

"A great many may have felt that there was no urgency to do anything about it. Many of those who cared felt they were safe under the codes. Now, perhaps, after all, there is only one way to abolish child labor."

Always demand the union card, label and button.



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S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, June 7, 1935

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Edward D. Vandeleur.

Roll Call of Officers—Trustee Anthony Brenner, excused.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 472 (Ornamental Iron Workers), T. H. Trueman, vice Sanders; Amalgamated Clothing Workers, subject to report of executive committee; Cooks No. 44, Joe Dodge, James Dellavalle, vice Al Falzon and Ted Pagonis; Fur Workers, Gordon Stein, vice William J. Nessier; Longshoremen 38-44 (Warehousemen), Charles Turling, vice Harvey J. Carty, resigned. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Dairy and Creamery Employees No. 304, requesting removal of Marin Dell Creamery from the unfair list (see New Business). United States Senator Hiram W. Johnson and Congressman Richard J. Welch, relative to pending legislation in Congress. Mother Lode Miners No. 48, expressing sincere thanks to San Francisco unions for contributions. Fur Workers, thanking Council and unions for patronage at their ball. The San Francisco Theatre Union, 1749 Clay, explaining the purpose of the organization, non-political, non-profit and co-operative, in producing plays dealing with present day problems. California State Federation of Labor, relative to decision of federal Supreme Court outlawing N.R.A., and urging remedial legislation by Congress, and urging all labor and friends of labor to memorialize President and Congress. Cap Makers' No. 9, urging demand for locally made caps bearing the union label.

Referred to Executive Committee—Wage scale and agreement of Machinists No. 68. Joint Marine Committee, relative to men in county jail at Modesto. Typographical Union No. 21, asking for boycott on Curtis Publishing Company, publishers

of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal" and "Country Gentleman." Jackson miners' fund was in receipt of donations from the following unions: Bartenders, Milk Wagon Drivers, Bottlers No. 293, Janitors, Miscellaneous Employees 110, Laundry Workers No. 26, Motion Picture Projectionists, Waiters No. 30, Window Cleaners No. 44, Ship Clerks. Building Trades Council, requesting assistance of officers in stopping lay-off of employees of State Harbor Commissioners, referred to officers of Council. Also referred to officers request of Eureka carpenters to investigate use of unfair stock by the California Barrel Company plant, on Third street.

Request Complied With—From National Recovery Administration, urging all labor organizations to observe and report cases where employers have lowered conditions of labor since codes were discontinued. Local organizations may report to N.R.A. office, Sutter 5041, in Humboldt Bank Building.

Report of Executive Committee—Recommended Sunset Towel Company be placed on the "We Don't Patronize List." Recommended that Traung Label and Lithograph Company be also taken off the said list. Recommended that Amalgamated Clothing Workers be granted application for re-affiliation, on payment of current dues and an equal amount on the past indebtedness, and that Frank Becker and Milton Miller be seated as delegates. Delegate Urmy reported to committee latest developments at Jackson, and that all men are out on bail that can be. Recommended that the boycott on Milk Producers of Central California levied by Stanislaus Labor Council be referred to California State Federation of Labor. Report concurred in.

Report of Organizing Committee—Recommended granting of application for affiliation of Cap Makers No. 9, and seating of their delegate, Thomas E. Walsh. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Longshoremen reported that waterfront employers have published an attack on their organization and other maritime workers, and charged that employers are in league with other organizations of elements intent upon the destruction of organized labor, and requested that the executive committee of the Council investigate the statements of Mr. Plant and report back to the Council. Bakery Wagon Drivers reported that they have reached an agreement with their employers to refer matters in dispute to arbitration. Journeymen Tailors requested a demand for their union label and report that the C. C. C. Tailoring Company is 100 per cent fair to the union. McMahon & Keyer, and Stiegeler are now fair to the Tailors; thanked President Vandeleur for assistance in settling a dispute. Bakers No. 24 are conferring with employers for a new agreement, and will resent any outside interference in the activities of their organization. Motion Picture Projectionists will carry out all conditions of their agreement with employers. Electrical Workers No. 151 will continue their efforts in regard to legislation for local distribution of electric power by the municipality. Bottlers reported that employers in the breweries of California will continue the forty-hour working week, notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court. Masters, Mates and Pilots are making progress; report American-Hawaiian is still opposing an agreement; No. 90 of Masters, Mates and Pilots want everyone to know that Standard Oil Company is anti-union. Longshoremen will commemorate July 5 as a holiday; report Brother Bridges recovering. Painters No. 19 report for the Building Trades that they are negotiating an agreement with the contractors.

Mr. Estabrook, representative of Tobacco Workers' International Union, was given the floor, and reported that the said organization is pro-

Culinary Notes

By C. W. PILGRIM

We have received word from Stockton that our unions in that city have a fight on with the Stockton Hotel, so if you happen to travel in that vicinity be sure that you do not stop or eat there.

Quite a large delegation of culinary workers visited the Little Theater, on Clay street, the other night, and witnessed the play, "Peace on Earth," and they all say that it is a very good anti-war play which every worker should see.

Cooks' Union No. 44 has expelled John Lubnik because of his continual violations of their working rules.

Bunny's Waffle Shop, 400 Geary street, opens this week with a full union crew and will have our house card in the front window.

The Car Barn Lunch, 2537 Twenty-fourth street, is lined up, and it is safe for the men around the barns to eat there.

Carpet, Linoleum and Tile Setters' Union, Local No. 1, take notice that all Foster's and White Lunches are on the unfair list. Warn all your members, no matter what part of town they work in, to stay out of Foster's. Federal Employees, the New Capri, John's Restaurant, 537 Sacramento street, and the Carlos Inn, on Leidesdorff street, are unfair. All the other houses around the Custom House are lined up with the culinary unions.

The Potrero Restaurant, 199 Potrero, has a news vender outside. Warn your friends who may be working in that district to stay out of this place.

Vince's Restaurant, Twenty-fourth and Potrero, is unfair. Auto Mechanics, take notice.

Remember, all the Kress and Woolworth 5- and 10-cent stores, all the White Log Taverns, Pig 'n' Whistles, Clinton's cafeterias and the Roosevelt, at Fifth and Mission, are unfair. Warn your friends not to patronize these places.

Culinary Workers, the West Coast Macaroni Company is unfair to organized labor. If your boss is using the products of this firm let him know about it. Don't scab on your fellow workers.

Look for the union house card and for the label on everything. That is one way of protecting your own conditions. Support only those products that are made under union conditions.

gressing and has had an increase of membership of 300 per cent.

New Business—Moved that the executive committee be instructed to investigate open letter in the daily press emanating from Thomas Plant of the Shipowners' Association. Motion carried.

Moved that the Marin Dell and Marine Milk Producers be removed from the "We Don't Patronize List." Motion carried.

Moved that a special meeting of the Council and an executive session be held next Friday evening, and that none but delegates be admitted. Motion carried.

Receipts, \$452; expenditures, \$540.78.

Council adjourned at 10 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Note: All unions that have not already done so are requested to elect five delegates for each union as additional delegates to the General Labor Day Committee, which will meet next time on Saturday evening, June 22, at 8:15 o'clock.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

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WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Company.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Dornbecker Furniture Manufacturing Company, Portland, Oregon.
Drake Cleaners, 249 O'Farrell and 727 Van Ness
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers overalls and workingmen's clothing.
Independent Cleaning and Dyeing Works, 245 Van Ness St.
J. C. Hunken's Grocery Stores.
John G. Iis Co., Ranges, 2902 Nineteenth.
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Company.
Petri Wine Company, Battery and Vallejo.
George W. Robinson Company, 389 Clementina.
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle.)
Sanitary Towel Co., 55 Montgomery St.
S. H. Kress Company Stores.
Standard Oil Company.
West Coast Macaroni Company.
Woolworth's Stores.
All Non-Union independent taxicabs.

Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair

Union Label Section

By THOMAS A. ROTELL, Secretary

A drive is being made during the month of June to help out Retatil Cleaners and Dyers' Union No. 18182 and Cleaners and Dyers' Union No. 17960. It is an unfortunate thing that after the splendid fight they put up to maintain the price standard of cleaning and working conditions in the plants they are again confronted by the same chisellers and price cutters who brought on their last trouble. There is only one way that we can help them out, and that is to take our cleaning only to shops that display the union shop card, and if your clothes are called for ask the driver to show you his union button or a paid-up union card. By doing this you can rest assured that your clothes will be cleaned and handled only by members of organized labor. For the information of union members and their friends the following firms are unfair to the Cleaners and Dyers and are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council: All Bell cleaning stores, the Peacock Cleaners, in the Phelan Building, the Independent Cleaning Works, at 245 Van Ness Avenue South, and the Drake Cleaners, at 727 Van Ness Avenue and 249 O'Farrell street.

The Miscellaneous Employees' Union has enlarged its union headquarters at 491 Jessie street and has made it as comfortable as possible for its members who are around the place while waiting to be called for work. In conjunction with the culinary crafts, look for the union house card before going in a place to eat.

The Molders' Union will hold its annual picnic June 16, 1935, at Neptune Beach. President Thomas A. Rotell, who is chairman of the arrangements committee, reports that all who attend will be shown a good time. A program has been arranged that will take care of young and old alike. And for the baseball fans a ball game will be played between the members of the Molders' Union and the Boilermakers' Union. Bring the kids along. All under 12 years of age are admitted free.

Brother W. G. Desepte reports that a new campaign will be made against the J. C. Hunken grocery stores. Help them by keeping away from these stores, and demand the Clerks' union button when making purchases in other stores. Also demand to see the Clerks' button when patronizing stores in the haberdashery line.

Delegate Speed, from the Teachers' Federation, will be missed at the meetings during the vacation season. The Union Label Section wishes him a pleasant vacation.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers have the thirty-six-hour week in effect and have placed a fine against their members for working overtime. Demand the union label of the United Garment Workers when buying clothing.

Electrical Workers No. 151 wants the support of everyone to put in a municipal system for the distribution of power. Ask the man that reads your meters to show his union button.

At our last meeting the International Jewelry

Workers and the Railroad Machinists affiliated with the Union Label Section. We appreciate their support and the offices of the Label Section will be open to them at any time they need them.

It will not be long until the Union Label Section will have a 100 per cent organization. The organizations that as yet have not affiliated are requested to do so as soon as possible, so that we may put on one big, united drive in this city to create a demand for union labels, union shop cards and union buttons. Our next meeting will be held June 19, at the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets, at 8 p. m. Everybody is welcome to attend. Ladies are invited so as to form a large Ladies' Auxiliary.

"Framed" San Francisco Men Arraigned Under New Indictment

The nine men indicted by the Stanislaus County Grand Jury on five felony counts in connection with an alleged dynamite plot against Standard Oil Company property at Patterson, were arraigned last week. The entry of their pleas was delayed until later.

The delay was requested by defense attorneys in order that they may study the indictment, returned when a previous one was ruled technically faulty.

City Pay Restoration

Explaining the opposition of the California State Federation, the San Francisco Labor Council and other organizations to the bill limiting to 5 per cent above the previous year's budgets for city and county expenditures, now before the Legislature, Cameron King, president of the San Francisco Federation of City Employees, says:

"After a study of the bill, and with legal advice as to its probable interpretation by the courts, the Federation has opposed this legislation for two compelling reasons: (1) Under the terms of this law the San Francisco school department will be in the next fiscal year approximately \$700,000 above the 5 per cent limitation, most of the excess being for teacher salary restoration and the new Junior College; (2) best legal advice is that restoration of municipal salaries will be illegal under this law.

"The issue is plain. If the 5 per cent limitation is enacted, restoration of wages and salaries, at the very best, will have to depend on a number of political 'deals,' all uncertain in their practical and legal effects. If the 5 per cent limitation is defeated, restoration is sure.

"The teachers are in a worse predicament than the rest of us, but we are all in a very dangerous position."

Workers' Education

Professor J. L. Kerchen, director of workers' education, reminds Labor Clarion readers that the annual session of the Western Summer Industrial School for Workers, which is to be conducted on the University of California campus at Berkeley, will begin on July 8 and close August 3.

University privileges, including library, museum study and recreational facilities, will be accorded to students.

The purpose of the school is to provide an opportunity for free and impartial study of some of the problems that challenge labor. The courses of study include history of the American labor movement, modern literature, labor psychology, English, art, dramatics and American history. Paul Scharrenberg will deliver talks on current labor problems, and discussions of controversial labor subjects will be conducted.

Particulars may be obtained from Professor Kerchen at 301 California Hall, Berkeley.

Another valuable educational privilege for workers is provided by the Emergency Education Program, which will conduct a summer school at the Young Women's Christian Association, 620 Sutter street, San Francisco, opening June 17. Classes are to be held at morning, afternoon and evening hours, and are free of charge and open to the public.

Classes will be formed in appreciation of art, music and poetry, life drawing, outdoor sketching, pottery making, crafts, current events, verse writing, short story writing, use of the English language, Spanish, romance of invention, current biographies, public speaking, sewing and home gardening. Vocational classes also will be formed. All classes will be in charge of well qualified instructors.

Classes also are being held in other parts of the city by the E. E. P., information of which may be had at its headquarters, 750 Eddy street, or by telephoning Ordway 7230.

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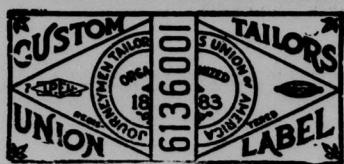
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As more and more employees were laid off, business became worse! As business become worse, more and more employees were laid off! As this vicious cycle continued, employees who did remain on the job had to work longer hours for less pay . . . **and like it!**

Who wants to go back to those "good (?) old days"?

NOBODY!

* * *

We believe you will agree that, by and large, conditions today are much better than they were 2 years ago.

If you do, we believe you'll further agree that the principles which brought about this improvement should be continued.

These principles included good wages, with minimum schedules to protect against the child labor and "sweat

shop" practices of the past . . . fair trade practices so that the public may not be fooled by vicious price-cutting and other bad trade practices . . . truth in advertising, so that the public may have complete confidence in the merchants with whom it deals . . . short hours, so that more people may be employed and so that **all** may enjoy adequate hours of leisure.

* * *

To the end that these principles of recovery may be continued, the employers of more than 36,000 San Francisco employees have banded together to declare their faith in these principles and to work for their perpetuation. It is their hope that present wages and hours of labor may be continued and that the dog-eat-dog business practices of the past may not again be indulged in.

This stand of these 7,138 San Francisco retail merchants will be unavailing, however, without the active, definite support of the public. If **YOU** believe in decent wages, decent working hours, decent trade practices and decent advertising . . . in other words, if you believe in Fair Play, you will seek out and trade with the firms that you know are trying to live up to these principles.

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TION

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CISCO.

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SAN FRANCISCO EXCHANGE OF PACIFIC COAST MER-
CHANT TAILORS ASSOCIATION

TYPEWRITER DEALERS ASSOCIATION OF SAN FRAN-
CISCO

SAN FRANCISCO RETAIL FLORISTS ASSOCIATION
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA TIRE AND BATTERY TRADE
ASSOCIATION

FILLMORE MERCHANTS AND IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIA-
TION

GEARY BOULEVARD MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION

MARINA MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION

MISSION MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION

NORTH BEACH MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION

OCEAN AVENUE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION

POLK-VAN NESS-LARKIN DISTRICT MERCHANTS ASSOCI-
ATION

*Associations or groups desiring information regarding participa-
tion in this movement should communicate with Retail Merchants
Association of San Francisco, 451 California St., EXbrook 4511*